

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

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Interfaith Leaders State Principles of World Order

On October 7 an identical statement on the principles which must underlie any satisfactory plan of world order was made public by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the Synagogue Council of America. The statement consists of seven principles, to which each group attached its own preamble. Announcement was made simultaneously by the three sponsoring agencies. The seven principles are stated as follows:

1. *The moral law must govern world order.* The organization of a just peace depends upon practical recognition of the fact that not only individuals, but nations, states, and international society are subject to the sovereignty of God and to the moral law which comes from God.

2. *The rights of the individual must be assured.* The dignity of the human person as the image of God must be set forth in all its essential implications in an international declaration of rights, and must be vindicated by the positive action of national governments and international organization. States as well as individuals must repudiate racial, religious or other discrimination in violation of these rights.

3. *The rights of the oppressed, weak or colonial peoples must be protected.* The rights of all peoples, large and small, must be subject to the good of the organized world community, must be safeguarded within the framework of collective security. The progress of undeveloped, colonial, or oppressed peoples toward political responsibility must be the object of international concern.

4. *The rights of minorities must be secured.* National governments and international organization must respect and guarantee the rights of ethnic, religious, and cultural minorities to economic livelihood, to equal opportunity for educational and cultural development, and to political equality.

5. *International institutions to maintain peace with justice must be organized.* An enduring peace requires the organization of international institutions which will (a) develop a body of international law (b) guarantee the faithful fulfillment of international obligations, and revise them when necessary (c) assure collective security by drastic limitation and continuing control of armaments, compulsory arbitration and adjudication of controversies, and the use when necessary of adequate sanctions to enforce the law.

6. *International economic cooperation must be developed.* International economic collaboration to assist all states to provide an adequate standard of living for their citizens must replace the present economic monopoly and exploitation of natural resources by privileged groups and states.

7. *A just social order within each state must be achieved.* Since the harmony and well-being of the world community are intimately bound up with the

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Apparent Per Capita U. S. Liquor Consumption 1942

The following figures on apparent per capita U. S. liquor consumption have been compiled by Miss Laura Lindley, research secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of America, from official records and available data.

	Spirits gallons	Wine gallons	Beer gallons	Total gallons
Alabama	0.24	0.037	3.744	4.021
Arizona				8.831
Arkansas	0.642	0.414	4.302	5.358
California	1.839	2.87	12.48	17.198
Colorado				10.00
Connecticut	2.62	1.04	20.91	24.57
Delaware	2.09	0.807	16.83	19.727
Florida	1.78	1.15	12.19	15.12
Georgia	0.88	0.62	3.93	5.43
Idaho	0.852	0.39	9.44	10.682
Illinois	1.71	0.95	18.82	21.48
Indiana				12.69
Iowa	0.969		10.99	11.959
Kansas (Spirits prohibited)			6.6	6.6
Kentucky	0.85	0.25	8.95	10.05
Louisiana	0.89	1.069	10.17	12.129
Maine	1.11	0.39	11.54	13.04
Maryland	1.791	0.672	22.626	25.089
Massachusetts	1.66	0.91	15.14	17.71
Michigan	1.566	0.442	23.945	25.953
Minnesota	1.73	0.29	13.55	15.57
Mississippi	(prohibition — no official figures.)			
Missouri	1.606		14.628	16.234
Montana	1.496	0.484	13.87	15.85
Nebraska	0.884	0.295	12.786	13.965
Nevada	3.54	1.72	21.64	26.90
New Hampshire	(Incomplete)			14.3
New Jersey	1.586	1.295	21.937	24.818
New Mexico	0.95	1.26	6.00	8.21
New York	1.596	1.262	21.227	24.085
North Carolina	0.59	0.58	5.43	6.60
North Dakota	0.654	0.187	(Incomplete)	
Ohio	1.52	0.916	17.94	20.376
Oklahoma	(prohibition — no official figures.)			
Oregon	1.288	0.35	13.18	14.818
Pennsylvania				17.79
Rhode Island	1.77	0.91	22.23	24.91
South Carolina	0.85	0.26	5.104	6.214
South Dakota	0.97	0.19	6.08	7.24
Tennessee				5.659
Texas	0.73	0.48	10.58	11.79
Utah	1.54		11.71	13.25
Vermont				11.203
Virginia	1.36	1.04	11.11	13.51
West Virginia	1.024	0.451	11.712	13.187
Washington	1.322	1.266	14.888	17.476
Wisconsin	1.37	0.76	21.99	24.12
Wyoming	1.59		7.97	9.56
Dist. of Columbia	4.42	0.84	16.80	22.06
Alaska	2.465	0.98	12.015	15.46
U. S. Total	1.08	0.774	14.16	16.01

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Labor Union Attacks Racial Discrimination

The UAW-CIO at its recent annual convention in Buffalo took a strong stand against racial discrimination, demanding full rights for minority groups, disciplining of members who engage in 'hate strikes', and adequate Negro representation among employes of the International Union. Immediately following the Detroit riot of June 20, President R. J. Thomas issued a statement attacking Mayor Jeffries for lack of courage an decision in dealing with the situation. In the non-partisan primaries in mid-October the UAW threw its support to John Francis James FitzGerald and helped to bring about the defeat of Jeffries. Its convention resolution was therefore simply backing up actions it had already taken in the Automobile Workers' home town.

The long preamble to the resolution declares that forces that foment racial strife are identical with those that would destroy the labor movement; that 'hate strikes' violate the UAW constitution and place a blot upon the record of the Union; that race riots follow the pattern of dissemination of false rumors, provocative incidents and mob hysteria.

"Therefore be it resolved:

(1) That this convention reiterate UAW-CIO's firm opposition to any form of racial discrimination and renews its pledge to carry on the fight for protection in law and in fact of the rights of all minority groups to fully participate in our social, political, and industrial life.

(2) We go on record in sharp condemnation of all evidences of mob hatred and violence against Negro citizens and people of other minorities with complete federal investigation of all instances.

(3) That all instigators of, or participants in, 'hate strikes' be immediately disciplined by the local union officers with the unqualified support of the International Union.

(4) We urge the federal government to take the lead in a nation-wide campaign through the elimination of discrimination in the armed services and all other governmental agencies.

"Be it finally resolved:

That adequate Negro representation be employed in all departments of the International Union. And the education, publicity, research, war policy and other departments collaborate in an intensive educational program designed to once and for all rid our International Union of the above-mentioned evils."

The UAW-CIO now has more than a million dues-paying members in 1,473 automobile, airplane and agricultural equipment plants with which it holds contracts. From July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1943 the UAW-CIO participated in NLRB elections polling 719,951 workers. In these elections it received 452,164 votes, nearly twice as many as were cast for AFL, independent unions, and no union at all.

Congress and Post War Proposals

In another column will be found a statement of principals which approximately 150 Protestant, Catholic and Jewish religious leaders declare must undergird any satisfactory plan of post-war world organization. This is but the latest of many such statements issued by religious groups in America and elsewhere dealing with this question. How much value do they have? How much attention will be paid to them by political leaders in America and elsewhere?

The fact that the church is becoming concerned about world anarchy is the best guarantee that political leaders will have to give attention to the subject. Whatever may be its faults, the church is the monitor of the conscience of mankind. And when the conscience of mankind is aroused results are bound to follow.

The Atlantic Charter, the Four Freedoms, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's address to the Herald-Tribune Forum, Wendell Willkie's "One World," and the many plans suggested for post-war world organization are evidence that the conscience of humanity is awake. Further evidence of the fact is found in the proposals now pending in Congress.

The Fulbright Resolution

On September 21, 1943 the House of Representatives adopted by a vote of 360 to 29 the Fulbright Resolution (HCR 25), as follows:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world and as favoring the participation of the United States therein, through its constitutional processes."

The last four words were added to satisfy members who feared that adoption of the resolution without such a safeguard might result in commitments without Congressional debate and action.

The Hatch-Hill-Ball-Burton Resolution

On March 16, 1943, Senator Ball of Minnesota, acting for himself and Senator Burton of Ohio, Senator Hatch of New Mexico, and Senator Hill of Alabama, introduced the famous "B₂H₂ Resolution" in the Senate. That resolution reads:

"Resolved, That the Senate advises that the United States take the initiative in calling meetings of the United Nations for the purpose of forming an organization of the United Nations with specific and limited authority—

(1) To assist in coordinating and fully utilizing the military and economic resources of all the member nations in the prosecution of the war against the Axis.

(2) To establish temporary administration for Axis-controlled areas of the world as these are occupied by United Nations forces, until such time as permanent governments can be established.

(3) To administer relief and assistance in economic rehabilitation in territories of member nations needing such aid and in Axis territory occupied by United Nations forces.

(4) To establish machinery and procedures for peaceful settlement of disputes and disagreements between nations.

(5) To provide for the assembly and maintenance of a United Nations military force and to suppress by immediate use of such force any future attempt at military aggression by any nation.

That the Senate further advises that any establishment of such United Nations organization provide machinery for its modification, for the delegation of additional specific and limited functions to such organization, and for admission of other nations to membership, and that member nations should commit themselves to seek no territorial aggrandizement."

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On Social Frontiers

According to the *Gospel Messenger* there are at present more than 17 million women workers in the United States, with the likelihood that the number will be more than 18 million before the end of the present year. There are about 100,000 women in the armed forces, plus 36,000 more serving as Army and Navy nurses, 2,000,000 in war industries, 1,000,000 in civil service, 800,000 teachers, 2,300,000 in agriculture, 1,455,000 in textiles and allied trades, 262,000 in food industries, and some 10 million in personal service, including clerks, stenographers, telephone operators, social workers, transportation workers, etc.

* * *

On October 15, 1943 the War Labor Board issued a ruling that where a labor union has a contract with an employer and that contract contains a 'no strike' clause, the contract takes precedence over any right to strike gained in an election under the provisions of the Smith-Connally Act. For some time District 50, United Mine Workers (the blanket organization under which John L. Lewis has been seeking to organize workers other than coal miners) has been seeking an election at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., plants in Springfield, Illinois for the ostensible purpose of determining the proper bargaining agency. The WLB refused the petition for an election in the ground that the Farm Equipment Workers (CIO) have a contract covering these plants. When employees who are members of District 50 voted to strike the WLB wired that "contract provisions prohibiting strikes create legally binding obligations which must be honored by the parties (company and union)."

* * *

On October 15 seventeen prominent Washington, D. C. ministers, under the guidance of the director of the department of social welfare of the Washington Federation of Churches and a representative of the National Capitol Housing Authority, made an inspection of the capitol's slum areas. Influential pastors, including the Rev. Peter Marshall, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr. John W. Rustin, pastor of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, and Dr. Clarence Cranford, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, declared that though they had seen slum areas in many cities, they had never seen worse housing conditions than those in the nation's capitol city. A move is on to ask Congress to provide additional housing for the city's population.

* * *

At its recent convention in Buffalo, the UAW-CIO voted to direct its incoming international executive board to establish labor-sponsored canteens for the benefit of the men of the armed forces. The purpose of these canteens will be not only to serve the thousands of union men now in the nation's military and naval service, but also to counteract anti-labor propaganda prevalent in the armed forces. The various unions holding membership in the CIO and their locals have contributed several million dollars to service men through other organizations. This action marks a determination henceforth to carry their own program of welfare to the fighting men. A separate resolution branded the American Legion, at least "the overwhelming majority of its membership," as "dominated by viciously re-actionary and employer-inspired leadership," despite "a progressive element amongst the rank and file." The resolution cites the fact that the majority of service men and women are drawn from the ranks of labor and urges the necessity of a bona fide progressive service men's organization.

War Profiteering Unchecked, Says Writer

War profiteering on the part of U. S. industrial corporations is not only unchecked, but is running far higher than in World War I, charges Nathan Robertson, former assistant information director of the Farm Security Administration and newspaper man, in the October 9 issue of *The Nation*.

Despite the President's promise that this war would produce no new crop of millionaires and in spite of the general impression that the 90 percent excess profits tax and the 92 percent tax on incomes in the highest brackets is taking most of the war profits, industry has already accumulated reserves of \$24 billion above huge salaries paid to management and dividends to stockholders. Nor is this the whole story. The potential value of present reserves (without anticipating future profits), according to Robertson, is nearer \$70 billion.

The cat was let out of the bag by Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson at a hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee recently on a bill to repeal the contract-renegotiation law which was enacted to enable the government to recapture excessive earnings, and which industry is now seeking to have repealed. Patterson testified that industry now has \$22¼ billion in undistributed profits; \$2 billion in post-war refunds of excess-profits taxes by the government; \$5 billion in new plant and equipment paid for out of war earnings above profits; and \$13 billion of excess profits taxes available for refund from the government if profits fall below normal in the two succeeding years. Robertson insists that Patterson's figure of \$13 billion is too low, that at the present rate of accumulation the figure will be nearer to \$26 billion. In addition, the government has built and turned over to war industries plant and equipment costing \$14 billion. In many instances the operating company has an option to buy the plant at a favorable figure. In others the government will have either to dismantle the plants or sell them for what it can get. Assuming that \$26 billion more nearly represents the total of excess profits taxes available for refund than does Patterson's figure of \$13 billion and adding the value of the war plants, Robertson asserts that U. S. industry has actually profited from the war to the extent of approximately \$70 billion.

Randolph Paul, general counsel of the U. S. Treasury, testifying before the same committee, declared that U. S. industry will make no less than \$8.7 billion profit in 1943, after all taxes are paid, and that if some companies losing money are dropped from the computation, the figure will be \$10 billion. The conservative Department of Commerce figures are only slightly lower than those cited by Paul and show that profits are higher than in the lush year 1929 and net profits far greater than in the best year of World War I.

In war plants wages are abnormally high, especially those operating on the 'cost plus' basis, in many of which the corporation makes a 10-12 percent profit on payrolls. At the same time the WLB has held up settlement of the coal miner's demands, even in the face of three serious shut-downs. And now Economic Stabilizer Vinson causes a threatened railroad strike by cutting in half the Railroad Labor Board's award of 8 cents an hour increase for operating brotherhoods. These are but samples of circumstances that caused the UAW-CIO convention at Buffalo to warn the President that support for a fourth term could be had only by rolling back living prices and demonstrating a genuine concern for labor under war conditions.

In The Realm of Books

Concerns of a World Church, by George Walker Buckner Jr. Bethany Press, St. Louis, \$1.25.

Dr. Buckner, editor of *World Call*, is well qualified to write a book on the world church. Of a scholarly mind, he has added to his wide reading in the field of Christian unity the secretaryship of the Association for the Promotion of Christian Unity, succeeding the late Peter Ainslie, and attendance upon a half dozen or more ecumenical conferences, including Edinburgh, Oxford and Madras. In the introduction Henry Smith Leiper defines the world church as a church "concerned with the whole family of the church in the whole inhabited world, interracial, interdenominational, international, considered in the light of its common origin and common objective." Dr. Buckner shows that there is such a church again coming into being and states the essentials of its faith. He summarizes the witness it is called upon to bear and the obstacles of nationalism, racial antagonism, war and the lack of world community organization against which it must struggle. He sees the ecumenical church concerned for the individual, for humanity, for justice, for peace and righteousness.

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Writer's Guide and Index to English, by Porter G. Perrin. Scott, Foresman & Co., N. Y. \$2.00.

This is a 1942 revision of *An Index to English*, by the same author, first published in 1939. Since language, spoken and written, is one of the chief tools of preachers as well as of teachers and writers, this book will be a valuable addition to any pastor's library. The first thirteen chapters constituting Part I deal with varieties of English, the meaning and quality of words, forms and qualities of sentences and paragraphs, grammar, spelling, punctuation, etc., which nearly everybody thinks he knows, but in fact has mostly forgotten, and a splendid chapter on the writing process. Part II is arranged alphabetically for easy reference. For instance, under "C" will be found a simple chart showing all the uses of the comma, while under "P" there is a section giving full information about the use of prepositions. Altogether the best book of its sort this reviewer has seen.

* * *

The Judgment of the Nations, by Christopher Dawson. Sheed & Ward, New York. \$2.50.

This Roman Catholic historical philosopher examines the decay of Western culture in the light of the religious disunity that for 400 years has characterized Christianity and the cultures within which it has lived. This disintegration is due to the loss of an ethical basis of political and international life. "... today a deliberate attempt is being made to unify and energize society from its lower depths . . . to bring the spirit of Man as the vessel of the Spirit of God into servitude to . . . the spirit of man degraded into the blind instrument of a demonic will to power." The author rises above merely blaming Protestants for the materialism of the times and in scholarly fashion examines Catholic, Lutheran and Calvinist contributions to the causes of modern spiritual demoralization. He sees freedom rather than either liberalism or democracy, in the modern sense, as the inspiration of Western culture. As Augustine's *City of God* was designed to show that the cultural values of temporal Rome that was destroyed by the barbarians were reborn in a spiritual City of God, "which is the Mother of us all," so the values now endangered can be preserved through reorganization of society on a truly Christian basis.

Interfaith Leaders (continued)

internal equilibrium and social order of the individual states, steps must be taken to provide for the security of the family. The collaboration of all groups and classes in the interest of the common good, a standard of living adequate for self-development and family life, decent conditions of work, and participation by labor in decisions affecting its welfare.

Among the Catholic signers are nine archbishops, including Archbishop Mooney, chairman of the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, bishops, university presidents, editors, and leaders of Catholic women. Among the 45 Protestant signers are Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church and president of the Federal Council, together with heads of many denominational organizations and well known ministers. Forty-six prominent Jewish religious leaders signed. The three different preambles simply direct the findings to the attention of the respective faiths and register no variation or reservations concerning the principles.

This statement is perhaps the most significant statement on world order yet to come from religious groups. Released on the eve of the beginning of the National Christian Missions on World Order which will visit 105 American cities during November, it is bound to receive serious attention, both in religious circles and from political leaders. (See statements of other groups on world order elsewhere in this issue.)

Congress and Post War (continued)

It will be noted that this resolution makes the United Nations (the U. S., Britain, Russia, and China) the nucleus of the post-war world organization, establishes an international military force, and provides for admission of other nations to membership. Referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, there is no indication that it will be reported out.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Resolution

Instead, the Foreign Relations Committee, which has been at work on the subject for more than six months, reported out in mid-October the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Senate of the United States:

"That war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is achieved;

"That the United States co-operate with its comrades in arms in securing a just and honorable peace;

"That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and preserve the peace of the world."

Though much less specific in its provisions than the B₂H₂ proposal, this mild resolution aroused the ire of Senate isolationists. Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, the last remnant of the "Twelve Wilful Men" who blocked U. S. membership in the League of Nations, has announced that he will fight any commitment of the U. S. to post-war collaboration. The Senator, who is 77 years old, has spent the last seven months in a hospital, but has announced that he is leaving it to re-enter the fight. On the other hand, many Senators feel that the resolution is entirely too mild and will seek to put 'teeth' into it during Senate debate. There is a very grave danger that the people of the United States will grow weary and undertake the impossible task of retreating into isolationism. That is the surest road to World War III.